FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1844. [NO. 1418.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by Isaac Deaton, I shall expose to public sale, for Cash, at the dwelling house of said Deaton, in Montgomery county, on the 30th August next, two tracts of LAND, lying and being in the county of Montgomery, on the waters of Dick's Creek, containing three or four hundred acres, being all the Land owned by said Deaton in said county. Also, four head of Horses, ten head of Cattle, forty head of Hogs, and thirty head of Sheep.

JESSE SMITHERMAN.

July 24, 1844. 17ts

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

July 26, 1844. 17tf

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.
J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 28 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 10th of August, 1844.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

$30,000, $12,000, $6,000, $3,500, $3,227, $3,000, $2,500, 40 Prizes of $1,000, 50 of $500, 60 of $400, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of	25 wholes	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 29 for 1844, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 17th of August, 1844.

PRIZES.

$25,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,000, $1,750, $1,500, 10 Prizes of $1,000, 15 of $500, 20 of $250, &c. &c. &c.

13 Drawn Nos. out of 66.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of	22 wholes	$100 00
Ditto	ditto	22 halves	50 00
Ditto	ditto	22 quarters	25 00

SPLENDID.
10,000 DOLLARS.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 30 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 24, 1844.

GRAND SCHEME.

$40,000, $15,000, $12,500, $6,000, $5,000, $2,915, 50 Prizes of $1,000, 100 of $500, 130 of $200, &c. &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Whole Tickets only $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificates of packages of	26 wholes	$160 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	80 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	40 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	20 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 31 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 31st of August, 1844.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,747, 25 Prizes of $1,000, 25 of $500, 28 of $300, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	25 wholes	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent, immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

July 20, 1844. 16-tdpd

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, at the last Cumberland County Court, having qualified as Executor of the last Will of David Anderson, dec'd, hereby gives notice to those indebted to the Estate, to make payment, and those having claims against it, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law.

W. J. ANDERSON,
Executor of D. Anderson.

July 18, 1844. 16-3w

STRAYED OFF

FROM the Subscriber's Lot, (3 miles from Town, on the Raleigh Road,) on Saturday night last, a large grey HORSE, in good order, with slight marks from the collar. Said Horse was raised by Nelson Harris of Montgomery county, and has most likely gone in that direction. Any person taking him up, and sending the Subscriber word, will be suitably rewarded.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1844. 16-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LAND, 2½ miles North of Fayetteville, formerly occupied by John Murchison, and recently by Maj. J. S. Pearson, are offered for sale. There are about 90 acres, part of it fine meadow land. About 60 or 70 acres are River bottom, mostly cleared. The houses are ample for the accommodation of a large family. For terms, apply to

JOHN M. WALKER.

Fayetteville, July 17.

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK,
To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,
REMOVED!
From 113 Pearl Street to
44 CEDAR STREET,
Near William Street.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

May 1, 1844. 69-1Ypd

LONDON MUSTARD,

Salad Oil,
Cayenne Pepper,
Starch,
Mace,
Cloves, and
Jamaica Ginger,
Saleratus,
Indigo,
Nutmegs,
Cinnamon,

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

June 18, 1844. 11-tf

Old French Brandy.

A FEW BOXES OLD FRENCH BRANDY, in Glass, for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 4, 1844. 10-tf

One Hundred Boxes of
BAR SOAP.

THE Subscriber offers for sale ONE HUNDRED BOXES OF BAR SOAP, manufactured at the "Fayetteville (N. C.) Candle Factory," and warranted equal if not superior to Colgate's best No. 1.

Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the business, and offering it at a reduced price, (5 cents a pound by the box,) he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, May 29, 1844. 7tf

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844.

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 15, 1844. 6tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, determined upon removing from his present residence, offers for sale that Valuable Property, situated in the village of Morven, formerly owned and occupied by the late Hugh McKenzie. To persons acquainted with this place, it is needless to say that it is decidedly one of the best Mercantile stands in Anson County,—situated as it is in the midst of the most populous and thriving section of the County. This tract or lot of Land contains Fifty Acres, nearly all of which is in a high state of cultivation, and upon which is a very comfortable and commodious Dwelling House, with all the necessary Out Buildings. Also a capital Store House. All of the said buildings are at this time in good repair. There is also in the yard a Well of (never-failing) good Water. It is useless for me here to try to convey any thing like an adequate idea of the advantageous location of this Property, either for mercantile operations, or for a private dwelling, but would advise all persons wanting to purchase to view it for themselves, as I am determined to sell. If not disposed of privately by the 31st day of October next, I shall on that day dispose of it at Public Auction on the premises, together with whatever quantity of Corn, Stock, Household and Kitchen Furniture I may be possessed of at that time. Terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a portion, however, of the purchase money in Cash would be desirable. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, at present in Wadesborough, or to Calvin Myers.

JESSE B. GEORGE.

June 26, 1844. 14-6w

WM. G. MATTHEWS

HAS REMOVED to the North East corner of Market Square, lately occupied by Mrs. Shackelford.

July 24, 1844. 16-4w

LINCOLN CASTINGS.

WE have just received a new supply of those superior Lincoln County CASTINGS. They will stand a higher degree of heat, without injury, than any other Castings now in use. We have on hand a large supply and general assortment, about 8,000 pounds. Among which are,—

Bake Pans, Scotch pattern, various sizes,
Biscuit Ovens, do.
Spiders, covered and without covers,
Pots, from ½ gallon to 15 gallons,
Skillets, assorted, from small size to 3½ qts.
Large Dog Irons, for kitchens,
Small do. for chambers,
Plough Shares,
Wagon Boxes,
Pestles and Mortars,
Extra Ovenlids, from 10 to 18 inches.

To which we invite the attention of the public, confident that the purchaser will be satisfied with the quality and price of the article.

COOK & TROY.

July 24, 1844. 16-3w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to extend the limits of the Town of Fayetteville.

July 24, 1844. 16tf

PETERS' PILLS.
A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July 15, 1844.*—15tf

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT,—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38-tf

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4. Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale a the Fayetteville Book Store.

SELECT
Classical and Mathematical
SCHOOL.

THE subscriber, having resigned the charge of the Hillsborough Academy, contemplates opening a SELECT SCHOOL, twelve miles south west of Hillsborough, and the same distance,—west nearly,—from Chapel Hill. His leading motive is *to educate his own sons in the country;* and his selection has been made with special reference to this object.

For details apply to him—post paid—at Hillsborough, till November next, when the school is to begin.

W. J. BINGHAM.

Hillsborough, May 8, 1844. 7-2am5m

A Valuable Medicine.
THE BEST OF PILLS.
25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 6, 1844. 3-tf

THE TARIFF AT THE SOUTH.

There is a whole volume of sound, practical sense in the comments of the *Savannah Republican*, upon the extract of Judge Huger's speech by which they are preceded:

> Notwithstanding the evils of the protective system, he was for clinging to the Union, with the faith and the love of a true disciple of Washington, and he suggested that the South, instead of seeking relief from the unequal taxation of the tariff, in the terrible alternative of disunion or civil war, might find a better, less hazardous, and more complete remedy in turning the tables upon her oppressors, and manufacturing for herself.

The above is extracted from the *Courier's* report of the recent speech of Senator Huger to the Citizens of Charleston. We copy it not only because it breathes the true American spirit, but because the remark contains more of sound and statesmanlike sense than any which we have recently seen from the South Carolina opponents of the Tariff. The course suggested by the Honorable Senator, is precisely the one adopted with such success by the people of New-England, when the Tariff of 1816 was forced upon them by Mr. Calhoun and his friends of South Carolina. They did not spend whole years in useless whinings and complainings about the oppressions of the South. Like good patriots and faithful citizens, they did not call conventions and threaten to dissolve the Union, or nullify. They went to work like men, to adapt their pursuits to the policy which had been determined upon by the properly constituted authorities. Like good Democrats, they submitted to the will of the majority—left the ocean and took to the spindle. Have they suffered by the result, either in their industrial or commercial interests? Their commerce has increased tenfold because it was based on their manufactures—while State and individual prosperity unparalleled has been the result. And now the South is crying for relief from the very system originally entailed by her upon that country. Would it be wise, would it be proper, in the manufacturing States to yield a policy so manifestly beneficial to the whole people? Is it fair in the people of any portion of the South to attempt such coercion? Judge Huger is right. Such empty blusterings as those of the Disunionists are unworthy of a people who profess to admire the virtues and revere the character of Washington. The remedy is in their own hands. If the manufacturing business is a monopoly—if it is so profitable and leads to such lordly wealth, as Mr. McDuffie thinks it does, let the Southern people go at once into the business. Let the planter, worth fifty or one hundred thousand dollars, divert half of his capital from the soil and invest it in manufactures. Let the immense water power of our interior and mountain regions be turned to profit. Let us enjoy the benefits of this protection. Let us furnish our own poor with employment.

Surely we can erect mills an[illegible] manufa[illegible]re cotton goods as well as the [illegible] The difference in the rates [illegible] sis-tence cannot be much g[illegible] sts and charges of shipping [illegible] the North, and the ret[illegible]ortation [illegible] manufactured [illegible] their sale to [illegible] Southern planters. [illegible] experiments recently made in North an[illegible] South Carolina and Georgia have been entirely successful. In every case where the mills have been managed with prudence and energy, they have paid a handsome per cent on the investment. Especially has this been the case under the operations of the present Tariff. The effect of the establishment of manufactories in the interior of the Southern States, would be most happy upon the agricultural interests, by giving to the farmers an increased market for their products, and by withdrawing a portion of our people from the cultivation of the soil.

The advice of Judge Huger is therefore full of wisdom, and worthy of being followed by the Southern capitalists.

FROM THE TUSCALOOSA MONITOR.

Letter from Mr. Clay.—Believing that Mr. Clay had been misunderstood, or grossly misrepresented, in regard to a portion of his Texas letter, we noticed the subject in the Monitor of the 19th ult. We then said:

> "It has been falsely charged by his opponents, that Mr. Clay addressed himself, for support, to the abolitionists of the North, in the following passage of his letter:
>
> 'I do not think that Texas ought to be received into the Union, as an integral part of it, in decided opposition to the wishes of a *considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy.*'"

After alluding to another part of his letter, which, taken in connection with the above, showed that he referred to the States, and not to the People of the Confederacy, we stated that Mr. Clay's meaning was, "that if any 'considerable and respectable' number of States were to assume an attitude threatening the integrity of, or likely to dissolve, the Union rather than admit Texas—then, with such prospect, annexation ought to be abandoned to preserve the Union."

We forwarded to Mr. Clay a copy of the Monitor containing the article, and also a note respectfully calling his attention to it. His reply puts an end, at once, to all speculation on the subject:

ASHLAND, July 1, 1844.

My Dear Sir:—I received and thank you for your friendly letter, and the copy of the Monitor. You have justly conceived my meaning, when I referred in my Texas letter, to a considerable and respectable portion of the *Confederacy*. And you might have strengthened your construction of the paragraph, by reference to the fact that, at the date of my letter, the States of Ohio, Vermont, and Massachusetts had, almost unanimously, declared against annexation; the legislature of Georgia had declined to recommend it, and other States were believed to be adverse to the measure. As to the idea of my courting the Abolitionists, it is perfectly absurd. No man in the United States has been half as much abused by them as I have been.

I consider the Union a great political partnership; and that new members ought not to be admitted into the concern at the imminent hazard of its dissolution. Personally, I could have no objection to the annexation of Texas; but I certainly would be unwilling to see the existing Union dissolved or seriously jeoparded for the sake of acquiring Texas. It any one desire to know the leading and paramount object of my public life, the preservation of this Union will furnish him the key.

From developments now being made in South Carolina, it is perfectly manifest that a party exists in that State seeking a dissolution of the Union, and for that purpose employing the pretext of the rejection of Mr. Tyler's abominable treaty. South Carolina being surrounded by slave States, would, in the event of a dissolution of the Union, suffer only comparative evils; but it is otherwise with Kentucky. She has the boundary of the Ohio extending five hundred miles on three free States. What would her condition be in the event of the greatest calamity that could befal this Nation!

In Kentucky, the Texas question will do the Whig cause no prejudice. I am glad to perceive, in the proceedings of the Clay Club of Tuscaloosa, a similar belief expressed as to Alabama. It was a bubble, blown up by Mr. Tyler in the most exceptionable manner, for sinister purposes, and its bursting has injured nobody but Mr. Van Buren.

Retaining an agreeable recollection of the pleasure which I derived from forming your acquaintance last spring, I remain

Your friend and obd't serv't.

H. CLAY.

STEPHEN F. MILLER, Esq., Tuscaloosa, Ala.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Near Catawba, July, 1844.

Mr. Gales:—We have had some rare sport in these "diggings" lately. During the late Court-week at Catawba Court-house, the Democratic Lawyers (as usual) determined to have a meeting in support of the Texas candidate and Texas annexation. They appointed as Chairman of the meeting an old Dutchman, who had never heard of Texas, but as the name vulgarly given, a few years ago, to the other side of the Catawba River (now Caldwell County,) by the people of Catawba county (then Lincoln county.) The Lawyers made long Speeches, and the Chairman being called upon to put the question to the meeting, first gave his own opinion, as follows:—"Gendlemen, you have heard de question ably argued. For my part, I'm for de annexation of Texas to Catawba county, for gendlemen, de fuss about the "repeal and division" of the county would then stop—for Texas is a large derritory, and we could then give Lincoln county a big piece near Lincolnton and all parties will be satisfied—gendlemen, all in favor of de annexation will go 'I' and all against it, will go 'No.'—This is, almost, *verbatim et litere[illegible]*, the Speech of the Chairman. We need not describe the *blankness* of the Lawyers at this new aspect put upon the Texas question. We wonder what the citizens of Caldwell County will say to this annexation project.

Cool Impudence.—[illegible]e Dansville (N. Y.) Republica[illegible] [illegible]ularly enlightened and modest [illegible] concern, has the following:

> *True [illegible]stinct!*—Not one Whig paper have we seen whic[illegible] does Gov. Polk the justice to correct their misrepresentation of his views in relation to a Tariff! Will they have the honesty to proclaim that he is [illegible]vor of precisely such a Tariff as Mr. Clay? Such is [illegible]

H[illegible] another specimen from the *Pittsburg [illegible]ng Post:*

> The W[illegible] here are continually attempting to falsify Mr[illegible]ay's own words, and to make the public believe tha[illegible] he is in favor of a Protective Tariff. A greater m[illegible]representation of a man's opinions was never [illegible].

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN ON ABOLITION.

We copy the following from the N. Y. Observer of the 27th ult. The Observer is a Religious paper:—

FROM THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.

A SCENE IN A SYNOD.

It was in the Autumn of 1834 that the venerable Synod of New Jersey held its sessions in the ancient and time-honoured Borough of Elizabeth. But few larger or more learned ecclesiastical bodies meet in this country. Embracing within its limits two colleges, and the principal Theological Seminary of the Church, and covering a large territory where Presbyterianism has been long established, it numbers among its members some of the ablest scholars, professors, theologians, and civilians in America. On the occasion to which we now allude it presented an imposing spectacle. There were venerable doctors in theology whose gray hairs were at once to them a crown of glory and the ornament of the Assembly—there were the president and professors of Princeton and Lafayette Colleges, with not merely an American but a European reputation—there were the venerated pastors of a hundred churches and elders, from the eloquent Senator through the various grades of civil and social life, down to the plain but pious farmer.

During a momentary pause in the business of this venerable and learned body an aged and highly respected clergyman arose, stating that he wished to present a few resolutions to the consideration of the Synod. His age and well earned character obtained for him a kindly hearing. His resolutions were on the subject of Abolitionism and in its favour, and in opposition to Colonization. A few well directed remarks fell from their mover, after which he took his seat.

The Synod looked as if taken by surprise, and none seemed disposed to touch the exciting subject. The Moderator was about rising to put the motion, which would have resulted in their rejection by an overwhelming vote without a word being said, when he was arrested by the words, "Mr. Moderator," slowly but emphatically pronounced. In a moment all was breathless attention. For about half an hour the Synod hung upon the lips of the speaker. Such an exposition of abolitionism, and of the blessings of Colonization, the aged ones never heard before; nor the more youthful ones since. It was a torrent of eloquence irresistible in argument and most affectionate and winning in its spirit and manner. When he sat down enough was said. The flowing tears of many of the gray headed ones showed the emotions that possessed their souls. The Moderator waited for some time to give opportunity to others to speak, but not a word was uttered. The motion was put on the adoption of the resolutions, and the mover *only* voted for them; whilst the whole Synod besides voted against them. And we have never had an Abolition resolution presented to the Synod since.

The mover of the resolutions was the excellent Dr. Weeks of Newark; their opposer, was Theodore Frelinghuysen of the United States. And this scene in a Synod will never be forgotten by many who witnessed it.

S. Y.

MR. POLK ON THE TARIFF.

The following extracts from the various organs of Polkey, compiled by the Petersburg Intelligencer, show that they are riding Polk on "both sides of the sapling":—

The Harrisburg Union, a locofoco print, says Polk is in favor of a tariff that will afford the amplest incidental protection to American Industry.

The Charleston Mercury says he (Polk) is for free trade, &c.

The Harrisburg Union says—"we happen to know that he (Polk) holds the doctrine of free trade in actual abhorrence. He has never advocated it, and he never will."

"A protective tariff," said Jas K. Polk, at Jackson, Tenn., in 1843, "is a measure which I consider ruinous to the interests of the country."

"Jas K. Polk," says the Harrisburg Union, "is opposed to the disturbance of the present tariff."

"The provisions of the present tariff," says the Nashville Union, "are viewed with abhorrence by Gov. Polk and his friends."

"Jas K. Polk," says the Harrisburg Union, "is opposed to the disturbance of the present tariff, believing permanence in our laws to be of incalculable value."

"Mr. Polk's views on the tariff are southern to the back-bone," says the Charleston Mercury—that is, he is for free trade.

"Mr. Polk holds the doctrine of free trade in actual abhorrence," says the Harrisburg Union.

A "DOWN EAST" COURTSHIP.

A curious occurrence on a matrimonial subject took place while our comedians were "down East." There was a respectable man in Boston, who had two beautiful daughters; the girls were known to be dowerless. An old bachelor, a physician, known for his kindness of heart, wishing to change his life of single blessedness, had the father's permission to address either of the fair daughters on the tender subject; and, as he was certainly unprejudiced as to which, he trusted to chance in his intended selection. He tossed up a dollar—*head* for Eliza, the *reverse* for Anne. Head won, and the fair Eliza received the very business like offer of the doctor's hand and heart. This offer she was not inclined to accept; so the following letters were written and sent:—

> "*Dear Sir:* I am very sorry that I must refuse your kind offer; but I am sure my sister Anne would jump at it. Yours, &c. ELIZA A."

The philosophical gentleman immediately wrote as follows:—

> "*Dear Miss Eliza:* I have to apologise for the mistake I made—I meant to have addressed my letter to Miss Anne; have written to her per bearer.—Hoping soon to be your affectionate brother,
>
> J. B."

And it is a well known fact that the doctor and "dear Anne" married, and, as the 'Fairy Tales' say, lived happily together, while the fair and fastidious Eliza married a *scamp* for love. The scamp became a bankrupt, and left her, with two helpless children, to penury and misery. But "good Aunt Anne" being childless, adopted the little bereaved ones.—*Our Actresses.*

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

'THE MARTYR CILLEY'—MR. CLAY.

In the *Albany Argus* of Tuesday, (in accordance with the habitual tone and teachings of that paper) we find the following extracts from a speech at Granville, by the Hon. Jo. S. Bosworth of this City:

"What was the course of Henry Clay, when this nomination came before the United States Senate?—Did he doubt the capacity of Martain Van Buren to fill this mission with credit to the country? No man can believe it. Had he any thing to allege against his moral character? No. Federalism, 'mid all its fertility in detraction, made no such charge. Mr. Van Buren had never challenged his fellow-man to mortal combat, nor been instrumental in sending a human being to an untimely grave. *The ghost of no murdered Cilley haunted his reputation; no widowed wife, nor orphan children, in the fitful dreams of broken and melancholy slumbers, call him murderer.* * * * * Poor Cilley was murdered in cold blood to *vindicate the character of James Watson Webb to be called a gentleman.*"

Now this attack on Mr. Clay because of his vote against confirming Mr. Van Buren as Minister to England might just as well have been directed against Mr. Calhoun, or any one of the eminent Loco-Focos who voted to reject him.—Mr. Bosworth knows very well that Mr. V. B. was rejected on account of the unpatriotic and unstatesmanlike instructions he gave to Louis M'Lane, a former Minister to England, to urge upon the British Government that the Administration (of Adams and Clay) which set up such high pretensions with regard to the West India Trade was out of power, and that its assumptions ought not to be remembered to the prejudice of the new Administration.—To reprobate this most extraordinary and un-National sentiment, Messrs. Clay, Webster, Frelinghuysen and other Whigs, voted to reject Mr. Van Buren, as did Mr. Calhoun and several Loco-Focos. It became Mr. Bosworth, then, to meet their objection, and not pretend ignorance of its existence.

And now to the Cilley Duel, so magnanimously thrust into the discussion as a matter of reproach to Mr. Clay by this Loco-Foco libeller and blackguard. What had Mr. Clay to do with it? Let us recall the history:

Jonathan Cilley of Maine and Wm. J. Graves of Kentucky entered Congress together on the opening of the session in December, 1837. Mr. Graves was a Whig, Mr. Cilley a Loco-Foco. They had no acquaintance nor intercourse with each other—of course, no difference. Mr. Cilley was an ardent, ambitious, aspiring young man; Mr. Graves consitutionally reserved and retiring. On the 12th of February, 1838, Mr. Cilley made a speech reflecting very severely on J. W. Webb of the Courier and Enquirer. Mr. Webb promptly repaired to Washington and wrote a perfectly courteous and pacific note, asking an explanation of the offensive language. This note he asked Mr. Graves to hand to Mr. Cilley, and Graves (who had recently been in this city, and been treated with signal attention and hospitality by the Whigs here, and by Col. Webb among the number) complied with the request. Cilley declined to receive the note; Mr. Graves inquired the grounds of this refusal. Cilley replied (so Mr. Graves distinctly understood him) that he did not choose to be drawn into controversy with Editors for what he might see fit to say as a Representative on the floor of Congress—and that he did not rest his non-reception of the letter on any personal objection to Col. Webb as a gentleman. Mr. Graves considered himself in duty bound to be satisfied with these reasons, received back the letter, and considered the affair at an end. He asked, to avoid any future misrepresentation from other parties, that Mr. Cilley should reduce his reasons to writing, to which he understood Mr. C. to assent, and they parted in perfect kindness and mutual regard.

Most unfortunately, Mr. Cilley now fell into the hands of bad advisers, and was induced to refuse a statement in writing of the reasons he had given verbally. The expected note did not reach Mr. Graves. He wrote one stating the substance of the conversation, as he had understood it, and asking Cilley if this was correct. Mr. Cilley denied that he had said any thing of the sort. He had only, he said, refused Webb's note because he chose to be drawn into no controversy with *him*, adding that he meant no disrespect to Mr. Graves.

Here was Mr. Graves at once involved in a dilemma by a want of candor on the part of his opponent. Webb was good enough for Cilley to abuse, but not good enough to receive any explanation of that abuse!—and this, not because of Mr. Cilley's position as a member of Congress, but because the man who had wantonly assailed him "did not choose to be drawn into a controversy with him!" Obviously, the man should have thought of this before he made the first attack. If it had been a black waiter at an oyster-cellar whom he had thus assailed, he ought to have been willing to answer a civil note of inquiry from him.

But the unexpected response of Cilley to Graves had (according to the least absurd portion of the laws of *honor*, so called) now inextricably involved Mr. Graves. It was idle for Cilley to disdain in empty words intentional disrespect to Mr. Graves. Ever since there were any 'laws of honor,' so termed, the party who says, 'I will not receive your principal's note, because he is not a gentleman,' puts the second in the place of that principal. Mr. Graves now wrote a brief note, asking explicitly whether he declined to receive the note of which he (G.) was the bearer on the ground of personal objection to him as a gentleman or man of honor. Mr. Cilley, in reply, denied Graves's right to ask any such question, and refused to answer it. The next step was a challenge from Graves to Cilley.

But what had *Mr. Clay* to do with all this? *Nothing in the world*, up to this point. He did not know that any such difficulty had occurred. But, when he deemed himself compelled to challenge Cilley, and had already written the challenge, Graves called on Mr. Clay, his friend and fellow-boarder, and stated to him in confidence the whole matter. Mr. Clay was astonished and distressed—told Mr. Graves he (G.) ought not to have been involved in this affair, and that it might and should be settled without bloodshed. He asked to see the challenge, and, on reading it, remarked that it was a naked and unqualified summons to the field—that this must not be sent, but one that would admit of and invite a peaceful adjustment. Accordingly, he tore up the challenge and wrote the following:

"WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 23, 1838.

"As you have declined accepting a communication which I bore to you from Col. Webb, and as by your note of yesterday you have refused to decline on grounds which would exonerate me from all responsibility growing out of the affair, I am left no other alternative but to ask that satisfaction which is recognized among gentlemen. My friend, Hon. Henry A. Wise, is authorized by me to make the arrangements suitable to the occasion.

"Your obedient servant,
"W. J. GRAVES.

"HON. J. CILLEY."

Mr. Graves concurred with Mr. Clay in the hope that the affair would be settled without a combat, and left him. He despatched the above challenge by Mr. Wise, and it was promptly accepted. Mr. Cilley, (having, as the challenged party, the choice of weapons,) proposed *rifles*—distance eighty yards—but as we have given the challenge, let us have the acceptance:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1838.

Sir: Mr. Cilley proposes to meet Mr. Graves at such place as may be agreed upon between us tomorrow at 12 o'clock. The weapons to be used on the occasion shall be rifles: the parties placed side to side at eighty yards distance from each other; to hold the rifles horizontally at arm's length downwards; the rifles to be cocked and triggers set: the words to be "Gentlemen, are you ready?" After which neither answering "No," the words to be "Fire—one, two, three, four." Neither party shall fire before the word "fire" nor after the word "four." The positions of the parties at the ends of the line to be determined by lot. The second of the party losing the position shall have the giving of the word. The dress to be ordinary winter clothing and subject to the examination of both parties. Each party may have on the ground, besides his second, a surgeon and two other friends. The seconds for the execution of their respective trusts are allowed to have a pair of pistols each on the ground; but no other person shall have any weapon. The rifles to be loaded in the presence of the seconds. Should Mr. Graves not be able to procure a rifle by the time prescribed, time shall be allowed for that purpose.

Your very obedient servant,
GEO. W. JONES.

HON. HENRY A. WISE.

Such were the conditions of extraordinary ferocity given to this combat—not by Mr. Graves, nor by any friend of Mr. Graves. He wrote, through Mr. Wise, that the terms were "unusual and objectionable," but it was not his right to change them. He had rarely fired a pistol, scarcely ever a rifle, and never except from a rest. He had no rifle, and could not obtain one in season for the early meeting appointed on the other side; but when Mr. Graves gave notice of this as a reason why the combat must be postponed, he was promptly informed that Mr. Jones had an excellent rifle, (Dr. Duncan's,) which was entirely at his service. The rifle accompanied the note. This was declined, but an imperfect rifle procured and a gunsmith set to work to repair it, which he did by a little after 12 of the next day. Meantime, Mr. Cilley was practicing in firing at a mark, in preparation for the combat. Mr. Wise gave notice that Mr. Graves would be ready between 1½ and 2½ o'clock; the rifle was finished about 12; Graves fired it once or twice to test it, (the lock having been taken off and replaced and the breech unscrewed and taken to pieces,) then proceeded to the place designated; the duel took place, and at the third fire Mr. Cilley fell dead.

Such is a true though brief history of 'the Martyr Cilley'—martyr to what?

Let facts be stated: When it was whispered about the Capitol that Graves and Cilley had gone out to fight, the friends of both parties, knowing that Cilley was a good shot and Graves none at all, supposed that Graves would be killed. One of Cilley's party took out his watch, and noting the hour, said to all around him, "Graves is now a dead man!" A few days afterwards, a son of Hon. Ruel Williams, Loco Senator from Maine, received in Augusta a letter from his father in Washington dated at 12 o'clock on the day of the duel. A Whig was present when he opened it in the Post Office and read, "Cilley has gone out to fight Graves, who is by this time a dead man." In a postscript it was added, "The body of *Cilley* has just been brought in." Such is the vanity of human expectations.

But what of Mr. Clay? He knew not that the parties had agreed to fight—he trusted that the difficulty would be settled, until the wife of Mr. Graves called in alarm at the absence of her husband, suspecting the cause. He then started to seek the parties and induce a reconciliation. He was met at the door by Messrs. Graves and Wise with the tidings of the fatal termination of the combat. He took the hand of Mr. Graves, burst into tears, and was for some time unable to utter a word. No man deplored the catastrophe more bitterly than he did. Some of the evesdroppers have indeed reported that he said, in view of the excitement which this tragedy would create, "It will only be a nine days' bubble!" but this is stated on no authority, and if Mr. Clay *did* say any thing which came to mind calculated to alleviate the mental agony and horror of Graves, who could have the heart to reproach him?

Yet this is the man whom Jo. Bosworth falsely and meanly accuses of causing the death of Cilley! and whom the Albany Argus of Wednesday charges with having "notoriously instigated to its fatal termination the duel between Cilley and Graves." There is no duelist alive who is not an innocent man compared with the author of that atrocious and malignant falsehood! Can it be possible that a great and generous Statesman, a wise and benignant National Policy, are thus to be lied down?

Mr. Graves himself addressed a letter to Mr. Clay when this calumny first appeared, in which letter he says:

"From the commencement of the difficulty between Cilley and myself, up to the time I sent him the challenge, I do not recollect that I mentioned it to you or any other colleague or friend, except Menifee and Wise. I know it was my purpose to communicate on the subject with such persons only as I had determined to select as my friends, should the matter not terminate amicably. Hence my room-mate and colleague, Southgate, who sat by my side at the table when I wrote the correspondence, knew not a word of the affair until it was over. I hoped from the first that it would be amicably adjusted, and felt a strong solicitude that it should be known to as few persons as possible.

"I do not recollect naming the subject to you until the morning before the meeting, when I called at your room, I think in company with Wise, and exhibited to you the correspondence, and perhaps detailed the circumstances of the affair. I remember that you suggested to me some modification in the phraseology of the challenge which I had written, by which milder language was employed, and the door was not so completely closed against adjustment. I recollect well, at the time you suggested the modification, which I believe was written by yourself on another piece of paper, you stated that you thought the matter ought to be and would be amicably adjusted; and in this I remember Wise concurred with you in opinion. I recollect this the better, from the conviction, resting on my mind at the time, that there were influences which I thought I saw more fully than any of my friends that militated against this view of the subject: some of which I think I mentioned to you in reply to your suggestion that you thought the matter would be adjusted without a hostile meeting. I adopted your form, with but little or no modification, and I suppose destroyed it, and that drawn by myself."

"It is utterly untrue that you ever exhibited to me any wish that the meeting should take place. I believe I had no friend in Washington who more regretted it. I recollect, after the affair, when we met at your boarding house, you seemed to sympathise most deeply with me in my misfortune; you wept and was unable to utter a word."

Gen. Hamilton on the "Bargain."—Gen. Hamilton, who has raised the flag for "Polk, Dallas and Texas," and who is therefore a witness not to be excepted to by Locos, in a recent letter to Mr. White, of Kentucky, thus speaks of the charge of Bargain against Mr. Clay:

It would, in my humble opinion, have been an act of supererogation on the part of Mr. Clay, to have made a bargain for what, by the force and gravity of political causes and geographical considerations, was inevitable without either his crime or his participation—an offer of a seat in Mr. Adam's cabinet. In accepting it, I have always understood he acted in conformity with the advice of some of the most influential supporters of Mr. Crawford, whose friends then occupied a position of neutrality between the two great parties of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams, although they soon after, it is true, became belligerents on our side. I sincerely believe that Mr. Clay's acceptance of the office that subjected him to such obloquy, was the result of a sense of the duty which he owed to the country, to aid, by his counsels, him whom he had assisted to a place in power. He certainly relinquished for the department of State, a position in the House of Representatives, far more desirable, and of more influence and authority, which was much better adapted to the peculiar and transcendant vein of his signal ability for distinction in a popular assembly.

I know that this view of the case runs counter to the opinions of my old chief [who if he puts himself at the head of the annexation movement, will be my chief-again] and to those of many esteemed friends, with whom I was proudly and victoriously associated in the struggle of 1828 and '29. But they must pardon me for adhering to opinions [however valueless] long since entertained and frequently expressed. And now when I have no sort of connexion with any party in the country, [except on one isolated question associated, as I believe, with the best interest of the whole Union and the vital security of the South.] I hope I may be allowed, without an impeachment of my own motives, and certainly with no adhesion, either expressed or implied, to the politics of Mr. Clay, to do justice, as far as my humble opinion can afford it, to his public reputation and his unsullied personal honor.

I remain, dear sir, with esteem, very respectfully, your ob'dt ser'vt.,
J. HAMILTON.

Hon. John White, House of Representatives.

FALSE COLORS TORN DOWN.

The Tariff as it is, and not any abstractions about a "Judicious Tariff," a "Discriminating Tariff," a "Tariff for Revenue and Incidental Protection," should be the test between parties.

By a most extraordinary and rapid conversion, the "Free Traders" have come round to the doctrine of protection, and it is now strenuously insisted by the speakers and presses of *Locofocoism*, that Mr. Polk, their candidate, is as much a Tariff man as Mr. Clay—and that the *Locofoco* party are the true friends of Domestic Industry!

To be sure, in the same breath with which these professions are uttered, these organs of a party that aims at success by whatever means, belie their new creed by constant appeals to the farmer, to show how the present low prices of agricultural produce are brought about by this very system of protection; and while every effort is made to dress up Mr. Polk in a domestic garb, and to present him as the true friend of American labor in preference to that of foreign countries, the old leaven may still be seen in the efforts to prove that these domestics cost more than the foreign article, and that the whole difference goes into the pockets of a pampered manufacturing aristocracy.

To bring these inconsistencies to the test, the *present Tariff* should be the instrument.

Mr. Clay says, and his supporters say, we are for the *Tariff as it is*—for we see that it both enriches the treasury, and encourages and rewards domestic labor. We stand, therefore, by the Whig Tariff of 1842.

As to this tariff, where is Mr. Polk, and where are Mr. Polk's supporters?

Thus far the issue is briefly and clearly stated by the New York American. In reply to the question with which it concludes, we call Mr. Polk to the stand, to answer for himself. In a speech delivered before the people of Madison county, Tennessee, on the 3d of April last year, Mr. Polk said:

"The difference between the course of the political party with which he (Mr. Milton Brown) acts and myself is, whilst they are the advocates of distribution and a *protective tariff*—measures which I consider ruinous to the country, and especially to the interests of the planting States—*I have steadily and at all times opposed both.*"

These are Mr. Polk's own words. Let us now see what his supporters say for him. A public meeting lately held in South Carolina passed this resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in James K. Polk we recognise an able bold advocate of the immediate annexation of Texas, and a firm and consistent *opponent of a protective tariff*, assumption of State debts, and abolition; and that, *therefore*, we cordially approve of his nomination, and pledge ourselves to his support."

The Charleston Mercury, the leading advocate of *Polk, Texas, and Nullification* in South Carolina, says:

"Mr. Polk's views on the tariff, the bank, and the all-absorbing question of Texas, are Southern to the backbone."

What do his supporters at home, in Tennessee, say for him? Let his organ the Nashville Union answer. That print speaks as follows:

"We wish it borne in mind that the *oppressive tariff* of 1842 has been condemned by every true Democrat, and by none more decidedly than Mr. Van Bu[illegible] its provisions are *viewed with abhorrence* [illegible] *[Pol]k*, and all his friends, we need not rep[illegible] [illegible] opinions are not to be [illegible] own lips nor the declara[tions] of his fr[iends] where shall we look for [illegible]!—*National Intelligencer.*

Louisiana.—A letter of late date from a gentleman of Louisiana to the editors says:

"The nomination of Polk and Dallas does not take well here with sugar planters. I am personally acquainted with a dozen or more who supported Van Buren in 1840 who will not vote for the "Baltimore nominations," or "Annexation," but, on the contrary, go for Clay, Frelinghuysen, and the United States."—*National Intelligencer.*

FROM THE JONESBOROUGH WHIG.

MR. CLAY AND THE BANKRUPT LAW.

A few days since, we wrote Mr. Clay, stating that two of the Locofoco candidates on the Electoral ticket in East Tennessee, to wit, Haynes and Anderson, were alleging that he had been INSTRUCTED by the Legislature of Kentucky to vote against the Bankrupt Law, and that he had disobeyed instructions. We knew that the charge was false, and on all occasions these calumniators were met and contradicted by their opponents, Messrs. Nelson and Hynds; but still we desired a flat contradiction of it by Mr. Clay himself, and that over his own signature. The following is an extract from his reply, or rather it is that portion of his letter to us which relates to this subject:

ASHLAND, July 15th, 1844.

My Dear Sir: I have just received your favor, and it does not surprise me to learn that our opponents are seeking to make the impression that I was instructed to go against the Bankrupt law. Our Legislature gave no instructions to me on the subject of the Bankrupt law. Resolutions of instruction were pending before the Legislature, but they were lost by a disagreement between the two Houses. You may boldly assert this, and proof, if necessary, can be furnished from Frankfort.

Your friend and ob't serv't.
H. CLAY.

Rev. W. G. Brownlow.

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN AND ABOLITION.

We are glad of an opportunity of correcting erroneous statements which have been made by some, and satisfying doubts which have been expressed by others, as to the opinions of Mr. Frelinghuysen on the subject of the power of the General Government, and the rights of the States, over the relation of Slavery as it exists in several States of this Union. We do so by presenting to our readers the subjoined Extracts from an article published by Mr. Frelinghuysen in the year 1834, under his own name, in the "Literary and Theological Review," which appears to have been written in defence of the Colonization Society against the hostility of Political Abolitionists.

"It is universally agreed," says Mr. Frelinghuysen, "that, by the principles of our Confederation, the internal concerns of each State are left to its own exclusive cognizance and regulation, and the Federal Government of the United States cannot lawfully legislate on the subject of slavery, as it exists in the several States. Prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the thirteen States were separate and independent Governments. There was no political bond to which was given, by concession, the power of control. The State of Massachusetts, for instance, possessed no more right to interfere with the relations of master and slave in Carolina than it had to interfere with the relations of prince and serf in Russia. When the Constitution was framed no such right was acquired or could be obtained; and a subsequent provision was engrafted, which was merely declaratory of the necessary intendment of the instrument, that all 'powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.' The precise extent of these reserved rights has, in many particulars, been the subject of grave debate; but that they include the right of interfering in the relations of master and slave, no one has had the hardihood to pretend. Such terms as the States respectively chose to insist upon must necessarily have been acceded to, or the whole compact remain inoperative; and at all events the slaves of the South, by its adoption, were placed in no worse situation than before, and, in many respects, much better. Nothing of an unkind or uncharitable character is attributable, therefore, to the Constitution, to those who framed, or to those who adopted it. Interests were contemplated and protected, in which our black population participated, and of which they are now reaping, slowly but surely, the favorable fruits."

In reference to the right of political action claimed by the Abolitionists, Mr. F. says:

"What the *political* action is which the Constitution PRESCRIBES for the removal of slavery, we are yet to learn: nor is it easy to imagine a federal principle adequate to that result, and at the same time compatible with the 'sovereignty of each State to legislate *exclusively*' on the subject, and the disclaimer of any right of Congress, under the *present* national compact, to interfere with any of the slave States on this momentous subject."

A Dastardly Falsehood.—We cut the following passage referring to Mr. Clay from the *Brooklyn Eagle*, but it has substantially appeared in most of the Loco-foco papers:

"In the process of years, however, the latter [Mr. Clay] entered into the service of the Bank as an attorney, at a liberal salary, and his opinions, as it by magic, *underwent an extensive and remarkable change.*"

We appeal to all honorable men to say whether the above passage does not contain direct as well as implied falsehood. *When* did Mr. Clay "enter into the service of the Bank!" Certainly not before there *was* a Bank. Yet in 1816 Mr. Clay declared himself convinced by sad experience that a National Bank was necessary, retracted his former opposition, and united with James Madison, Alex. J. Dallas, Wm. H. Crawford, John Forsyth, and more than *two-thirds* of the Democrats in Congress in creating the last U. States Bank. They, too, or most of them, had been opposed to rechartering the old Bank in 1811. Had they all "entered into the service of the Bank," when there was no Bank? Years afterward, Mr. Clay was employed by the Bank to make some collections in the West, and paid for it. Is not he a most corrupt and self-exposed knave who can suspect or pretend that this, or hope of this, was the cause of Mr. Clay's frankly avowed change of views on the Bank question, in company with most of the Democratic party, in 1814–16?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Private Correspondence.—A letter of the 20th instant, from a distinguished gentleman in Columbus, Georgia, to the editors of this paper, gives a cheering view of the Whig prospects in that noble-hearted State. He writes as follows:—*Nat. Int.*

"In Georgia you may rest assured "all's well."—The Whig party is moving with a common intent to succeed, and when aroused it has never suffered defeat. Until the origin of the Texas humbug, our opponents had already yielded to us the victory. Upon this they made a desperate rally. It is rapidly passing away, and by it our cause is uninjured. Indeed, the very humbug itself is now bringing us accessions of strength and numbers. We shall at least maintain our position of 1840, and hope to come through the contest with an increased majority upon that memorable year.

The Democratic Signal of the 13th inst. contains an unwarrantable and *ungentlemanly* attack upon Gov. Swain for participating in the celebration of the 4th of July at this place. Gov. Swain did *not* make a political speech, and the Signal has no authority to assert that he did. The *little* attempt of the editor of the Signal to prejudice the patrons of the University against Gov. Swain will certainly meet with that just rebuke from them which it deserves.

Highland Messenger.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Dear Sir: You have known that for some time past the Democratic party have been making arrangements for a mass meeting in Charlotte on Tuesday the 23d of the present month. Whatever could be done to give effect to the meeting had been undertaken—and it is only just to add, that so far as mere arrangements were concerned, the affair was respectable. But to the Democrats it was a great disappointment. Neither the number present nor the enthusiasm exhibited were equal to the expectations of those concerned. The number did not exceed 2500—it could not have amounted to 3000. There were no visitors from a distance—scarcely any persons out of Mecklenburg—and a large proportion who were, were members of the Whig party, attracted by curiosity to hear the distinguished speakers, and to witness a defence of the Democracy by those most able to explain its beauties and excellencies. On the morning of Tuesday, Gen. Dromgoole opened the labors of the day in a well arranged and dignified discussion of most of the political subjects of the times. I have no disposition to do injustice to this gentleman. His qualities as a popular orator are not so high as I had expected; still the manly spirit in which he presented his views, and the honest sincerity in which he appeared to entertain them, gave him much higher claims to my respect. He discussed chiefly the questions of the Bank, the Distribution, and the Tariff. He argued the first question at great length, and presented in full force the sentiments of his party in regard to it. He endeavored to weaken the effect of the precedent established by the action of previous Presidents, previous legislation, and the concurrence of the people, by stating that the Cabinet were in the first instance divided, and that the Executive hesitated; and in the second instance, by referring to the embarrassed state of public affairs, and the hope entertained by the Democratic party, that the institution would be a measure of relief. He artfully concealed the thousand circumstances which operate against his conclusions, and leave the Bank question more effectually settled than any other great question in our history has ever been. I do not present Gen. Dromgoole's argument as it was made. It had no novelty or freshness, but had nothing of the rant and fustian to which the demagogues of his party resort. The same general observation of his speech is true on the Distribution and Tariff. He professed to argue, and did argue, all the political subjects on which he spoke. He impressed us all with his dignity and elevation as a gentleman, but as a speaker, who could influence crowds, not possessing remarkable powers. I feel gratified to have heard him, as I am satisfied that I have heard all that can be said in an address to the reason of men in favor of his party and its principles. The Whigs heard him respectfully and with pleasure, but his address produced no effect—did not shake the faith of a single Whig in the integrity and truth of the principles for which he contends. Gen. Dromgoole having determined to be a gentleman, his renowned associate soon disclosed his resolution to assume a different character in the drama provided *by him* for the people of Mecklenburg. Gen. Saunders is essentially a demagogue in all that is low and contemptible in that conception. Without sincerity, without consistency, without candor, and utterly regardless of truth. That he has some ability is without question. That he has a single qualification of a statesman no candid man can pretend. He has never pursued politics but to gratify the most selfish and meanest passions of the heart. His sordid spirit has never elevated itself beyond the petty interests of place, and the expedients of a momentary success—an office holder and office seeker. To obtain a desired object, he would at once sacrifice his own party, and without compunction yield up every interest vital to its success. The low malignity of his nature is manifest in all his public performances, and there is scarcely a speech which he makes from which friends or foes do not draw inferences unfavorable to himself. If this is true generally of Gen. S., these qualities were more than ordinarily prominent at Charlotte. I shall not attempt to sketch his discourse, but it was of course abusive of the distinguished leaders of the Whig party, and in reasoning and representation wholly unjust to their system of policy. His attack upon the Hon. Willie P. Mangum was in the highest degree coarse and unmanly. He attempted in the county of Mecklenburg to enlighten the people as to the patriotism of Ezekiel Polk; and there, where there are living more than twenty witnesses of his conduct in the Revolution, and where the reputation of it universally exists, he had the presumption, for it was insulting to the understanding of the people, to defend him. To do so the more effectually, he had a letter from one George Alexander, now living in Tennessee, which declares that he took protection to save his property when Lord Cornwallis had his head quarters in Charlotte. This is the whole amount of the charge against him. This of itself implies an abandonment of his country, his resuming the obligation of allegiance to the British crown, and that for the basest of motives. The attempt of Gen. S. to defend the memory of Ezekiel Polk was unfortunate on every account. He has introduced in stump oratory a new and most unfortunate element. Few persons feel any pleasure in discussing a subject of this nature, and detailing the melancholy proof of error in one long since dead. Of Col. Polk Gen. S. said but little; of his personal qualities for the station he said not a word, and barely alluded, in a manner most ungratifying to the pride of the Democrats, to his political conduct. He forbore to tell his nullifying associates that Mr. Polk had voted for the Force Bill. That he had at one time denounced the Sub-Treasury as the worst system of tyranny and plunder which had ever been devised; and said not a word concerning the vote given by the grand son of Ezekiel against the Pension Bill for the relief of Revolutionary soldiers. He vindicated the Tariff doctrines of Col. Polk as thoroughly democratic, but forbore to tell his friends that he voted for the Tariff of '32, and had boasted of his vote on that measure in a recent letter to a citizen of Pennsylvania. On this part of the subject it must be admitted by all that the General fairly floundered. His argument on the Tariff was only distinguished by an ignorance and disingenuousness unworthy of himself, and by a vein of bitterness towards the people of the North that could be felt only by a Texas disunionist. The people of North Carolina should be awakened to the purposes of Gen. S. and his allies. Disunion cannot be brought about but by first alienating the people of the South from the North, and this it seems is his purpose. He denounced the whole North as actuated by a spirit of rapacity and plunder, and tauntingly said that "no man could talk to him of Yankee patriotism." He spoke of aristocrats and nabobs of the North, who were fattening on the hard earned labor of the sons of the South, and who were now willing to lay a tax upon slave industry, if they had the power. The Whigs, and I trust many Democrats, witnessing his designs, turned from the disunionist lecturer with loathing and detestation. The promulgation of such sentiments produced any thing but enthusiasm on the part of the Democrats. They were not animated after all the efforts made by the orators and sub-agents, by an enthusiasm at all proportionate to the efforts to awaken it, and a more lifeless assemblage I never have seen. Would to God you could have been present with us on the night of the 23d. We had a glorious Whig rally. The word was passed round that James W. Osborne, the star, the pride and boast of the West, (for truly he is the most eloquent and classic speaker I have ever listened to, and possesses talents surpassed by no man of his age in the South,) was to make a speech in the Court House. A large crowd was assembled, and amid the shouts and applause for Osborne! a speech from Mr. Osborne! he arose and called on them in the outset to know whether any one of them had been shaken in his faith of the correctness of the principles of the Whig party, by the efforts of the high priests of Democracy, who had honored them with their company in their retired homes, the birth place of freemen, the land of liberty and independence. Were I to attempt to depict to you the thrill that seemed to vibrate in every man's heart, the enthusiasm that sprang simultaneously from the very soul of all present, at the burning accents of this truly gifted man; at his sarcasm, like the blighting frost; at his burst of passion, like the mountain torrent, sweeping and scattering every thing at its pleasure;—I should utterly, absolutely fail. Suffice it to say, that I never have seen such determination, such enthusiasm, exhibited. If ever there was an orator who had his audience enchained and subjected to his will and pleasure, it was Mr. Osborne. After a speech of about two hours, continually interrupted with roars of laughter and shouts of applause, he took his seat amid the thundering applause of several minutes. This may seem to be an overwrought picture as to the zeal and unyielding determination of the Whigs of Mecklenburg. It is nevertheless true. Firm, united and determined, with such a leader as the Whigs have selected as the Elector of this District, we fear nothing.

Well, sir, I suppose you would like to hear something from the candidates for Governor. The 24th was the day appointed for an address from Mr. Graham. He remained in the vicinity of this place on the night of the 23d, and his arrival was looked for on Wednesday morning. At a meeting of the Clay Club, it was resolved that a procession be formed to meet Mr Graham, in a manner becoming his position as the leader of the Whig party of the State. Accordingly there was more than a hundred ready to do honor to our *Governor*,—the Governor of the State he will as certainly be as he lives until the 1st day of August; votes will come down from the mountains like a perfect avalanche; the enthusiasm for Graham is intense. Fear nothing! the mountains will do their duty! Stand by Deberry's district—the torrent will accumulate to such a height that it will sweep Polk-foco, as it is termed in these parts, into the Terrapin regions of the East. At the head of the procession were the President of the Clay Club, the Hon. Wm. Davidson, and the Whig Elector Jas. W. Osborne, Esq., with Gen. Means and Col. Wm. M. Neal as Marshals, who met him about four miles from Charlotte, and with shouts of gratification welcomed him to the birth-place of American Independence. Banners with appropriate inscriptions, (prepared and decorated by some of our fairest, most amiable and loveliest ladies—may God bless them for their devotion to their country's cause—with such aids we can conquer the world, and with such banners to march under, and such bright eyes to greet us and bid us God speed, we fear no foe and will seek the thickest of the fight,) graced the protracted and orderly assemblage, and the firing of cannon announced his arrival. Thus he was greeted by multitudes of warm and ardent Whigs, who were delighted with his affabilty, his intelligence and dignity.—At the proper hour the citizens repaired to the Stand in the Church-yard to hear the discussion between the two candidates on political affairs. Mr. Graham more than equalled the expectations of his friends. He placed his positions in the clearest possible light, argued them ably, and with the fullest information. Gen. Saunders and Gen. Dromgoole spoke the day before. As a statesman, Mr. G. evinced more liberal and enlarged views of political affairs, with more minuteness of information and higher powers of argument than the distinguished Virginian; and as to his manner, it is incomparably superior. I dislike to mention Saunders in the same category. He shows none of the high qualities which belong to either, and a gentleman cannot well compare with him in those qualities in which he excels. Now to talk of Mr. Hoke in the same breath with Mr. Graham is comparing James K. Polk with Henry Clay. Mr. Hoke is a flimsy, wordy demagogue, practised somewhat before grogshops and cross roads, but without knowledge and without logic. It is mere clamor. He can explain nothing because he really understands nothing, is desultory, unconnected, and discursive. Nothing redeems him from contempt as a speaker, but his natural good humor and apparent kindness of heart. These qualities naturally belong to him, and for them, so far as they qualify a man for the office of Governor, he should have credit. Mr. Graham's speech was replete with sound sense and good argument. But it was adapted to the enthusiasm of his friends, and awakened their pride and confidence in a cause in which the State has such a leader as Graham, and the Nation such a chief as Clay.

SPECTATOR.

Specimens of Locofocoism.—With consummate and unparalleled impudence, the Danville (N. Y.) Republican puts forth the following.

"*True to Instinct.*—Not one Whig paper have we seen which gives Gov. Polk the justice to correct their misrepresentation of his views in relation to a Tariff.

"Will they have the honesty to proclaim that he is in favor of precisely such a Tariff as Mr. Clay? Such is the fact."

The best reply to this is the following reason given by the New York Evening Post for supporting Mr. Polk, notwithstanding the editors of that paper are deadly opposed to the annexation of Texas, which Mr. Polk and the southern democracy are as decidedly in favor of. The Post says:

"In supporting Mr. Polk we take the only method of procuring A REPEAL OF THE PRESENT UNJUST TARIFF, though the Whigs declare their determination of maintaining it as it is, with all its oppressions and abominations."

They can't Swallow him!—The Knoxville (Ten.) "Argus" recently published a letter which was some time since addressed by eleven of the most distinguished citizens in Knoxville, to James K. Polk, tendering him a public dinner. The "Post" says:

"Two of the signers of this letter are DEAD: we have the extreme gratification of announcing, that the *remaining NINE are all opposed to James K. Polk* for the Presidency, and in favor of Clay and Frelinghuysen!"

LATE FROM MEXICO.

Official reports of the shooting of thirty-seven more of the followers of Sentmanat in the square of Tabasco had been received at Vera Cruz. The British and other Consuls had interceded for their countrymen engaged in the affair, but without success. The Government, in refusing, told them "it would have been much more friendly towards Mexico, and better for the individuals, had their agents in New Orleans prevented their joining in a scheme against the peace of a friendly Power, and which was notoriously public."

News of the rejection of the annexation treaty by the United States Senate was received at Vera Cruz via Campeachy on the 10th instant, which the Governor immediately forwarded by express to Mexico; the news gave great joy at Vera Cruz, and a revival of American business was expected from it.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 7, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

ALL RIGHT IN THE GOOD OLD NORTH STATE!!!

We have inexpressible pleasure in referring our friends, at home and abroad, to the satisfactory accounts of our election. Enough is known to render it certain, that WM. A. GRAHAM, the Gentleman, the Patriot, and Statesman, is triumphantly elected Governor, and that we have carried *a majority of the Legislature!* Thus does North Carolina hold fast to her integrity, and set an example to her sister States which she calls upon them to follow.

In the counties heard from, the vote for Governor stands, for Graham 15,377, for Hoke 14,709. In 1842, for Morehead 15,110, for Henry 14,500.

To the Legislature, we have already elected 38 Members, out of 170, the whole number. We have gained, in Orange 4, Bertie 3, Northampton 2, Chatham 1, Moore 1, Brunswick 1, Johnston 2, Stokes 2.—Total 16. And we have lost 1 in Franklin and 1 in Rowan.

In the last Legislature, the majority of Locofocos was 26. So that a net gain of 14 will give us a majority of 2 on joint ballot.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	1844.		1842.	
	Graham.	Hoke.	Morehead.	Henry.
Anson,	1074	506	995	372
Brunswick,	335	311	283	309
Bladen,		228 m.	301	438
Cumberland,	603	1070	558	886
Chatham,	1153	794	992	707
Columbus,	197	274	129	351
Duplin,	251	865	182	801
Granville,	976	985	901	858
Guilford,	1920	463	1615	418
Halifax,	569	378	567	419
Johnston,	36 m.		557	580
Moore,	584	512	521	504
New Hanover,	283	1101	201	885
Northampton,	193 m.		532	430
Orange,	1761	1555	1576	1472
Rowan,	809	736	1190	914
Davie,	508	354		
Richmond,	678	113	655	92
Randolph,	1080	318	1154	309
Robeson,	559	599	534	557
Sampson,	458	732	385	603
Warren,	127	716	113	730
Wayne,	216	846	216	680
Wake,	1073	1271	953	1185
	15,443	14,727	15,110	14,500

Two precincts in Montgomery, (Lawrenceville and Peacock's,) gave Graham 230, Hoke 28.

LEGISLATURE.

Cumberland.—T. N. Cameron, Senate; Duncan Shaw and B. F. Atkins, Commons. All Locos. No change. Poll: Senate: Cameron 619, David McNeill, Whig, 313. Commons: Shaw 982, Atkins 902, Harrington, Loco, 257, Wm. McMillan, Whig, 619, Jas. Hollingsworth, do. 101, J. W. McKay, do. 106, J. Winslow, do. 81, R. McRae, do. 24. The three last not candidates. For Sheriff, Alexander Johnson 1143, Hector McLean 503.

Wake.—Geo. Thompson, Senate; Jas. M. Mangum, Gaston Wilder, and James B. Shepard, Commons. All Locos. No change. Poll: Senate: Thompson 1130, Manly 453. Commons: Mangum 1283, Wilder 1275, Shepard 1219, H. W. Miller 1113, Charles Hinton 1080, S. P. Norris 1017. For Sheriff, Edwards 1608, Harris 556.

Duplin.—Jas. K. Hill, S.; Isaac B. Kelly and Jas. B. Dickson, C. All Locos. No change. Poll: Senate: Hill 360, Swinson 197. Commons: Kelly 665, Dickson 651, Davis 521, Pearsall 221. For Sheriff, Hussey 827, Howard 204, Kornegay 59. No Whig candidate in the county.

Anson.—Philip G. Smith, S.; Jonathan Trull and James M. Waddill, C. All Whigs. Poll: Senate: Smith 373, D. D. Daniel 264. Commons: Trull 917, Waddill 789, Hargrove, Whig, 738. For Sheriff, George D. Boggan 610, Young H. Allen 506.

Richmond.—Neill McNair, Commons. Poll: McNair 227, Isaac Dockery 216, Homer Legrand 205, S. M. Ingram 88, D. S. Clendenin 13. All Whigs. For Sheriff, J. C. Knight 439, Wm. Buchanan 325.

Brunswick.—Col. Henry W. Watters, Whig, C. *Whig gain.* Poll: Watters 350, A. Bryan, Loco, 336. For Sheriff, Woodson 339, Allen 290.

Orange.—Hugh Waddell, Senate; Giles Mebane, Leathers, Pratt and Faucett, C. All Whigs. *Gain of four Whigs.* Poll: Senate: Waddell 770, Bracken 171. Commons: Mebane 1691, Leathers 1775, Pratt 1752, Faucett 1639, Smith, Loco, 1637, Patterson, do. 1569, Tabscott, do. 1562, Parish, do. 1439. For Sheriff, Turrentine 1777, Nelson 1482.

Chatham.—Wm. Albright, S.; Daniel Hackney, J. H. Haughton, and Jno. S. Guthrie, C. All Whigs. *Whig gain of one.* Poll: Senate: Albright 573, Wm. Foshee 424. Commons: Hackney 1155, Haughton 1121, Guthrie 1084, R. C. Cotton, Loco, 893, J. J. Jackson, do. 860, O. L. Burch, do. 767. For Sheriff, John Harmon 964, Wesley Hanks 923.

Senatorial District of Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick.—In Brunswick, the vote was for McDougald, Whig, 234, Melvin, Loco, 165.

Robeson.—W. Regan and John McNeill, Commons. Both Locos. No change. Poll: Regan 624, McNeill 591, D. A. Graham, Whig, 577, Neill Sinclair, do. 549. For Sheriff, John A. Rowland, by a majority of 172 over Alexander Watson.

Moore.—Donald Street, Whig, C. *A Whig gain.* Poll: Street 601, Harrington, Loco, 504. For Sheriff, Wadsworth 556, A. Kelly 541.

Bladen.—Dr. H. H. Robinson, Loco, Commons. No change.

Columbus.—Loco Commoner elected. No change.

Senatorial District of Moore and Montgomery.—Dr. John M. Worth, Whig. No change. Poll: In Moore, Worth 378, Nicholson, Loco, 312. In Montgomery, 2 precincts give Worth 124, Nicholson 36. Worth elected by a large majority.

Sampson.—Edward Gavin, S.; John R. Beaman and —— Murphy, C. All Locos. No change. Poll: For Senate, Gavin 371, Draughon 117. Commons: Beaman 758, Murphy 710, Lewis F. Carr, Whig, 495, J. C. Williams, (not a candidate,) 45. Sheriff, A. B. Chesnut.

Senatorial District of Robeson and Richmond.—Gen. Alfred Dockery, Whig, without opposition. No change.

Franklin.—The whole Locofoco Ticket is reported to be elected. *Whig loss of 1.*

Johnston.—It is reported that two Whigs and one Loco are elected, which, if true, is a Whig gain of 2.

Bertie.—The whole Whig ticket is reported to be elected. If so, a gain of 3.

Wayne.—John Exum, Senate, without opposition; Curtis H. Brogden and Samuel A. Andrews, Commons,—the latter elected by the casting vote of the Sheriff. All Locos. No change. Poll: Brogden 665, Andrews 390, Elias Barnes 390, Robt. Sims 362. For Sheriff, Ollen Coor 583, G. Thompson 328, Jas. Griswold 148.

Rowan.—John B. Lord, Whig, and —— Ellis, Loco, Commons. *Whig loss of 1.* Poll: Lord 846, Ellis 817, Holdshouser, Whig, 721, Kerr, Loco, 723. For Sheriff, Long 1078, Crosby 460.

Davie.—Miller, Whig, Commons. No change. Poll: Miller 479, Clement, Loco, 373.

Senatorial District of Rowan and Davie.—Nathaniel Boyden, Whig. No change. Poll:

	Boyden.	Carter, Loco.
Rowan,	444	380
Davie,	204	155
	648	535

Halifax.—Col. Andrew Joyner, S.; Gee and Moore, Commons. All Whigs. No change. Poll: Senate: Joyner 267, Whitaker, Loco, 92. Commons: Gee 581, Moore 542, Purnell, Loco, 409, Savage, do. 350.

Guilford.—Jesse H. Lindsay, S.; Wm. Doak, Joel McLean and John A. Smith, Commons. All Whigs. No change. Jas. W. Doak re-elected Sheriff.

Granville.—Geo. C. Eaton, Loco, Senate; J. M. Bullock and J. M. Stone, Locos, and Jas. T. Littlejohn, Whig, Commons. No change. Poll: Senate, Eaton 422, John Bullock, Whig, 412. Commons, Bullock 1009, Stone 985, Littlejohn 984, Wm. Amis, Whig, 975, Abner W. Gay, ditto, 949, W. S. McClanahan, Loco, 941.

Northampton.—3 Whigs elected to the Legislature, being a gain of 1 Senator and 1 Commoner.

Stokes.—It is reported that the Locofoco Senator is elected, and that two Whigs and one Loco are elected to the Commons. If this be so, it is a gain of 2 Whigs. The vote for Governor is said to be about the same as in 1840.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	Fayetteville,	Newberry's,	Barbecue,	Col. Smith's,	A. Munroe's,	Hawley's,	Mrs. Buie's,	J. Munroe's,	Flea Hill,	Averasboro',	Gregory's,	N. McLean's,	Christian's,	
L. Hoke........	259	43	65	45	57	59	51	44	43	63	121	62	128	1070
W. Graham......	251	33	25	12	34	34	20	13	41	67	9	36	17	603
L. Cameron......	101	19	39	41	42	30	28	37	22	43	97	45	79	619
W. McNeill......	75	17	20	8	27	23	13	7	25	52	6	26	13	313
L. Shaw........	261	46	38	56	66	50	40	42	60	108	61	31	100	982
L. Atkins......	224	29	37	35	30	57	47	26	41	60	116	64	122	902
L. Harrington......	47	[illegible]	3	5	16	4	4	17	6	0	1	21	42	257
W. McMillan......	259	45	29	1	29	36	21	17	45	13	8	34	16	619
W. Hollingsworth......	77	4	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
W. Winslow......	66	0	0	0	0	11	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	81
W. McRae......	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
W. McKay......	23	20	0	0	0	10	0	0	42	10	1	0	0	106
Johnson......	428	58	65	47	65	61	62	51	69	56	79	36	66	1143
McLean......	112	14	23	6	23	26	7	5	14	66	51	55	14	503

ROBESON COUNTY.

	Commons.				Gov'r.	
	Regan.	McNeill.	Graham.	Sinclair.	Hoke.	Graham.
Lumberton,	283	266	117	104	266	119
White House,	88	86	45	41	86	42
Sterling's Mills,	58	52	18	11	56	10
Red Banks,	19	29	80	80	19	85
Alfordsville,	9	7	130	129	7	121
St. Paul's,	67	61	38	41	62	39
McPhaul's Mills,	51	43	107	103	54	102
Lumber Bridge,	49	47	42	40	49	41
	624	591	577	549	599	559

RICHMOND COUNTY.

	Commons.					Gov'r.	
	McNair.	Dockery.	Legrand.	Ingram.	Clendenin.	Graham.	Hoke.
Rockingham,	22	55	38	15	6	123	25
Steel's,	6	8	31	5	0	43	7
Black Jack,	0	46	1	4	0	26	7
Fair Ground,	45	42	38	37	0	156	23
Wolf Pit,	23	20	12	12	6	51	24
McPherson's,	7	8	1	5	0	14	10
Laurel Hill,	50	11	37	1	1	97	9
Stewartsville,	14	26	38	1	0	78	5
Williamson's,	60	0	9	8	0	70	3
	227	216	205	88	13	678	113

MOORE COUNTY.

CARTHAGE, August 2.

Mr. Hale: Agreeably to your request, I hasten to send you the Election returns for this County, which I think you will be pleased with. Moore has again redeemed herself from Locofoco misrepresentation. She has done nobly, and far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. She has, however, experienced the loss of a most excellent Sheriff, which was not contested upon political grounds.

You will see by reference to the vote of '42, that the majorities have been greatly increased in favor of the Whigs and Harry of the West.

	Gov'r.		Senate.		Commons.		Sh'ff.	
	Graham.	Hoke.	Worth.	Nicholson.	Street.	Harrington.	Kelly.	Wadsworth.
McNeill's,	30	58	25	43	33	54	35	52
Hancock's,	43	17	27	2	51	9	35	24
Carthage,	85	105	43	66	87	101	88	102
Shepherd's,	106	86	72	48	96	97	102	87
Pocket,	68	35	43	22	67	37	61	42
Sanders',	55	58	38	47	61	53	46	64
Sand Hills,	17	62	15	53	20	57	24	51
Sheffield's,	103	23	62	7	100	30	70	60
Ritter's,	77	69	53	24	86	66	80	74
	584	513	378	312	601	504	541	556

ROBESON COUNTY.—We learn that some very respectable Locofocos in Robeson deceived some of their more ignorant neighbors on the day of the late election, by tales of "dictation," and such like, of the Observer, to the people of Robeson. As there was never any thing of the kind in the columns of the Observer, we presume that those who circulated such stories will have time, now that the election is over, to be ashamed of such misrepresentations.

DUPLIN COUNTY.—The Carolinian does great injustice to the few but noble Whigs of Duplin. It asserts that they have polled 22 votes less than in '42. The truth is, that they have polled 69 *more*, instead of 22 less. In 1842, they gave Morehead 182 votes, and now they have given Graham 251. They deserve great credit, the more especially as they had no county candidates out.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRANCH MINT AT CHARLOTTE!—The following extract of a letter from a friend at Charlotte conveys intelligence of a most calamitous fire:—

A great calamity has befallen us this morning. Our beautiful building, the Mint, the pride and boast of our village, was entirely consumed by fire. The fire originated in the Coiners' room, just above the engine. It is declared that they have had no fire in that part of the building for the last week. The alarm was given about sun-rise this morning. It was utterly impossible to save the building. When the fire was discovered, smoke was bursting out the entire length and breadth of the house. I believe almost every thing was saved except the Machinery, which was generally of such a character that it could not be moved. Quite a large amount of Gold, I understood between sixty and seventy thousand dollars, was taken out of the vaults and deposited in the Bank. This I suppose could not all belong to individuals and on deposite, but a portion doubtless was the funds of Government. It is a great distress to the people of Charlotte, and an incomparable loss and inconvenience to the public generally. No blame is attached to any one.

LOCOFOCO ACCURACY.—One knows not whether to be more disgusted at the total recklessness of truth of the Locofoco organs, or amazed at the readiness with which all their stories, however incredible and notoriously false, are swallowed down by their blind, bondlinked followers. Take the following specimens from the last Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

Speaking of the Louisiana election, the Jeffersonian gravely tells its readers, that "the State Senate is democratic by 4 majority, and the House of Representatives by from 6 to 10."

Now that our election is over, and the existing occasion for deception has passed away with it, perhaps the Jeffersonian will let its readers see the actual state of the case, viz: that the Senate stood 9 Locos to 8 Whigs, but one of the Locos is elected to Congress, and therefore vacates his seat in the Senate, leaving a tie in that House, with the probability of a Whig being elected in his place, as that Senate District is Whig. And that in the House of Representatives there is an undisputed Whig majority of 2.

Again, says the Jeffersonian: "Louisiana is dead against Clay, as are at least 22 of the 26 States. Mark that!" This is certainly the greatest brag we have met with yet.

Again: In an appeal to the Irish, the Jeffersonian says, "Judge Gaston was an Irishman." It has been the general understanding that Judge Gaston was born in Newbern. His family and family records so state, but the Locofocos manufacture History and Biography to order.

Again: "Is it not known that the principal loans to those companies [the rail roads] were made by Whig Legislatures, *only three or four Democrats voting for them*, and some of them while Col. Hoke was not at Raleigh?—Such is the fact." The fact, is it? Let us see. There have been only three such loans—One of $500,000 and another of $300,000 to the Raleigh and Gaston Road; and one of $300,000 to the Wilmington Road. For two of these Col. Hoke actually voted himself, and he dodged the other. For the first, of $500,000, 22 Locofocos voted, for the second, 9 Locofocos voted, and for the third 5 Locofocos voted. Yet there were "only three or four democrats," according to the Jeffersonian; and *some* of the loans, viz: *one*, was made whilst Col. Hoke was not at Raleigh.

Again: To cap the climax of impudence, the Jeffersonian says, "that Wm. A. Graham, and not Michael Hoke, is the man who should bear the sins of involving the State in debt for these worthless companies. Recollect that, voters of the West, when you go to the polls on Thursday." It would be unfortunate for the Jeffersonian's reputation for truth, if the voters of the West should recollect, that Wm. A. Graham never voted for one of the loans, and that Michael Hoke voted for two out of three of them.

Once more: "There can be no doubt (says the Jeffersonian,) from the indications given out by Mr. Clay and his principal leaders, that should they attain power, we shall have an administration worse than the 'reign of terror,' and a re-enactment of the 'alien and sedition laws.'"

This is enough for one time. A party that is either ignorant enough to swallow such stuff for truth; or, knowing better, to tolerate such abominable falsehoods, is not the place for an intelligent man or an honest man.

PROVING TOO MUCH.—In the course of his long speech in Charlotte, Gen. Saunders read a certificate to show that Ezekiel Polk, the grandfather of Jas. K. Polk, was among those who appeared to take the lead in getting up the Mecklenburg Declaration in May 1775, and another certificate showing that the said Ezekiel was a resident of South Carolina, at that time and up to 1776; that he was a captain of Rangers in that State up to 1776, and did not move to Mecklenburg till long after the Mecklenburg Declaration was adopted.

This shows how easy it is to *manufacture* certificates.

POLITICAL CHANGES.

We have to begin our record under this head, as usual, by reclaiming those good Whigs whom the Locofoco papers have endeavored to steal from us. And this is such a common occurrence, that we begin to think that their effort is, so to occupy the Whigs in correcting their falsehoods, as to prevent their having time to chronicle our gains. Here goes:

The Richmond Enquirer lately published a letter from Berkely county, Va., stating that Hiram McKown, late President of a Clay Club, Colbert Holliday, Reuben Custar, and John Wysong, had all left the Whig party. The Gazette, however, printed in Berkeley county, copies the letter, and assures Mr. Ritchie, that "there cannot be found in the U. States more ardent and devoted friends to the Whig cause than the gentlemen named in the above letter, and none who are now doing, and will continue to do, more efficient battle against the intrigue candidates." They have also come out under their own names, in contradiction of the story.

The Kennebec Journal, (Maine,) says, it can point to many individuals of respectability and standing in that vicinity, who have, until now, been decided in their opposition, who will give their influence and votes to the Whig ticket, at the coming election. It adds, that an old and influential democrat, who had gone with his party through thick and thin, called at that office and avowed his determination to vote for Clay and Frelinghuysen. And this was not his conclusion only, but that of his neighbors and old associates. His town had given Van Buren over 100 votes in 1840, and now there was scarcely a man who would vote for Polk and Dallas; and it would be so throughout the county. He thought the State would go for Clay by a large majority.

Wm. Metz, Esq., of Meigs township, and Elijah Leedom, Esq. of Bentonville, Ohio, hitherto prominent Locofocos, have avowed their determination to vote for Clay.

From the Athens Whig, we learn that James W. Harris, Esq., formerly of this County, in a speech before the Athens Clay Club, renounced Locofocoism because he considered the nomination of Mr. Polk, "an insult to the country." Mr. Harris is one of the most effective speakers in the whole South.

Alabamian.

The papers of the Locofoco party are republishing all the changes in their favor, which have occurred for two or three years, as well as some that never occured a tall. If we felt disposed, we could give the names in this county of ten Democrats who have come to the Whig standard, for every Whig that has left it. At present we shall give the names of only two, to show the falsity of the assertion of Dr. Huey in the Court House at the late Locofoco meeting, that no man 'weighing 100 pounds' had quit the Democratic party in this county. Those two names are M. A. Flournoy and T. F. Flournoy—both respectable and intelligent gentlemen, residents of this place, and now open, active and *efficient* Whigs.—*Ib.*

The St. Johnsbury Caledonian, published at Danville, Vt., says that in one district in a town in that State, where there are some 25 voters, and where heretofore there have been but one or two Whigs, there is not now to be found a single Locofoco. In another town, says the same paper, where the Locofocos had some 250 votes last year, we are told by good authority that one half of those refuse to go into the support of Polk and Dallas.

Abraham Hamor and twenty others, citizens of Northumberland, Pa., have come out publicly and renounced Locofocoism, avowing their intention to support Clay and Frelinghuysen for President and Vice President, and Gen. Markle for Governor.

We are so pressed for room that we find it necessary to abridge our record of changes, merely mentioning names and places, as we find them in our exchange papers, as follows:—

In the little town of Dresden, Muskingum county, Ohio, twenty-one Locos have come over, including the President, Secretary, and Treasurer, of the old Van Buren Club of 1840.

The Massachusetts Gazette contains the names of Hon. Samuel F. Dudley and fourteen other Locofoco members of the Legislature of that State, of 1843–4, who have come out under their own signatures and renounced Polk.

At London, Ohio, J. F. Chinowith and five others, declare off from Locofocoism.

At Greenville, Ohio, Henry Fall.

At Van Buren, Ohio, J. C. Vannati.

At Springfield, Ohio, G. C. Icenberger.

Clark county, Ohio, David Roller.

At New Lisbon, Ohio, J. N. Ashford and Isaac Mankin, Jr.

At Paris, Ohio, 14 Locos went forward at one time and signed the constitution of the Clay Club.

At Stockport, N. Y., Richard Parkes and four other workmen in a Calico Printing establishment, have abandoned the party in consequence of the hostility to Factories.

Josiah Caldwell, of Ipswich, Mass.

SHIPWRECK.—We learn that the Schr. Aurora, Chase, from Baltimore to Wilmington, was wrecked on the 17th ult. near Bogue Point, about 5 miles from Swannsborough, N. C. Vessel and cargo a total loss.

FOREIGN.—The Caledonia at Boston brings London and Liverpool dates to the 19th ult. The news is not important, except as relating to commercial matters.

The Cotton Market was in a most unfavorable state. The sales were limited, and prices, according to Willmer & Smith's *Times*, "which receded an eighth last week, have gone back fully to that extent during the present week." The stock on hand now exceeds ONE MILLION OF BALES, and it is the general opinion that prices must still go down.

Superior Courts.—The following arrangement has been made by the Judges for riding the Fall Circuits of 1844.

1. Edenton,	Judge	Settle,
2. Newbern,	"	Dick,
3. Raleigh,	"	Caldwell,
4. Hillsborough,	"	Pearson,
5. Wilmington,	"	Bailey,
6. Salisbury,	"	Manly,
7. Morganton,	"	Battle.

Raleigh Register.

"*Ominous.*"—As one among the thousand signs of the dissolution of the Loco Foco party, may be mentioned the death of the "Washington Republican," a Loco Foco, Polk, Dallas and Texas paper, published in this State for the last six years.

Raleigh Register.

Henry Clay, in his late letter on annexation of Texas, says:

> "If any European nation entertains any ambitious designs upon Texas, such as that of colonizing her, OR IN ANY WAY SUBJECTING HER, I SHOULD REGARD IT AS THE IMPERATIVE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO OPPOSE SUCH DESIGNS BY THE MOST FIRM AND DETERMINED RESISTANCE, *to the extent, if necessary, of* APPEALING TO ARMS."

If any Loco Foco leader tells you "Great Britain wants Texas," read that to him, and let him know that HENRY CLAY is the man that will and can maintain our country's rights and interests.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The War upon Mr. Clay's Private Character.—It is amusing to hear men noted for their profanity denounce Mr. Clay because he has been heard, in a moment of great excitement, to utter an oath—to hear others, who will propose to clinch every argument with a *bet*, reproach him as a gambler—and to see others still, who supported for the Presidency such a man as Gen. Jackson, the most blood thirsty fighter of his time, lift up the whites of their eyes with well-feigned horror at the idea of electing a duellist to the chief magistracy! It is a pity that Amos Kendall and his copyists did not see the enormity of each of these vices when *they* contributed to the elevation of a man noted for his proficiency as a swearer, gambler and duelist, to the Presidential chair.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following cases, since our last report:

By Ruffin, C. J. in Fleming *v.* Holcombe, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Hafner *v.* Irwin, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below.—Also, in Gardner & Co. *v.* Williamson, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Moore *v.* Gwyn, from Caswell, awarding a *venire de novo.*—Also, in Cannady *v.* Paschall and others, in Equity from Granville, declaring the interlocutory order erroneous. Also, in Rhodes *v.* Wood's adm. in Equity from Perquimons, directing the Bill to be dismissed. Also, in State *v.* Pollock, from Onslow, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bynum *v.* Carter, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment. Also, in Frazier & Kingsbury *v.* Brownlow, in Equity from Halifax, declaring the plaintiff entitled to be satisfied, &c.

By Daniel, J. in Garland *v.* Watt, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Vass *v.* Southall, from Granville, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Jordan *v.* Wilson, from Hertford, awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in State *v.* Pollock, from Onslow, affirming the judgment below.

By Nash, J. in Cheek *v.* Davis, from Randolph, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Harris *v.* Wiggins, from Granville, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Stedman *v.* Bland, from Chatham, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Nelson *v.* Owen, *et. al.* in Equity from Caswell, affirming the interlocutory order. Also, in State *v.* Marble, from Onslow, awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Pierce *v.* Jones, from Gates, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Heirs of Collins *v.* He[illegible] of Haughton, from Chowan, declaring that there [illegible] order.—Also, in Edwards *v.* Hunt. [illegible] Granville, dismissing the bill.

An Omen.—Th[illegible] Eaton, Ohio, were appalle[illegible] other day [illegible]ery terrific on[illegible]y undertook [illegible] a liberty pole marked off into several p[illegible] each part inscribed with the name of a State which they expected to carry. The poor fellows, however, couldn't for the lives of them raise their pole *until they had cut off New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia.* Where's Amos Kendall?—*Clay Bugle.*

Skies Bright in Ohio!—The following letter, which the Albany Journal says is from one of the best informed and most influential men in Ohio, brings us the assurance that the Buckeye State will, in November, roll up an overwhelming majority for "Harry of the West." We have not a doubt of it:

> "Our friends in this State made a careful estimate of the probable result lately. We shall carry our Governor by a heavy majority, making every allowance. But of one thing rest assured, if we carry Bartley by barely 10,000, we will more than double it on Clay. Our opponents are enabled only to keep up the fight by the inducements held out by the local county and district offices. These out of the way, and Polk, Dallas, and Texas would not stand a day before Clay and Protection. I am happy to say that Mr. Frelinghuysen adds much strength to our ticket."

A Startling Fact.—Mr. Clay in his masterly speech delivered at Raleigh, N. C., which will be found in our columns this week, mentions the startling fact that "ON THE SINGLE ARTICLE OF AMERICAN TOBACCO, *England levies annually an amount of Revenue equal to the whole amount of duties levied annually by the United States upon all the articles of import from all the foreign nations of the world, including England!*" This is her Free Trade! And yet the Free Trade Locofocos would have us beggar our Manufacturers, Mechanics and Working men and impoverish our Country by admitting English and other Foreign Goods, Wares and Merchandise *Free of duty.* Out upon the advocates of such a ruinous policy.—*Clay Bugle.*

THE "FAIR PROPOSITION."

Orders to any extent, for this Document can be now complied with by the time they can reach the city from distant points, and supplied at three dollars per hundred: The Pamphlet will fill a sheet as large as the Whig, and this price will barely indemnify the publishers.

We respectfully invite the attention of Whig clubs, and county and District Conventions to this statement, and shall gladly at any time, reciprocate to the Whig Press of the Southern and Western States, the kindness of a publication of this notice.

Book sellers can be supplied by forwarding orders.

WHIG OFFICE, 30th July, 1844.

J. H. PLEASANTS,
A. MOSELEY.

New Cotton.—The steam boat Brilliant brought down yesterday, (says the New-Orleans *Bee*, of the 24th inst.) the first bale of new Cotton, from the plantation of A. Doherty, Esq., West Feliciana, consigned to J. B. Byrne & Co. The crop is about a month earlier than last year, when the first bale was received on the 17th day of August.

Since writing the above three more bales have been received by the Bunker Hill, from Vicksburg—1 from Gov McNutt's plantation, one from the plantation of Dr. Bird, and one from that of Mr. Davis

Maryland Railroad Iron.—We learn that the Mount Savage Iron Company of Alleghany county have recently made a contract to furnish the Fall River Railroad Company of Massachusetts with 1,000 tons of iron rails of the best quality, at $59 per ton, delivered at Fall river. This is said to be a lower price than the last quotations in Wales would make it cost.

There is not a single disunionist and nullifier in the South but what is favorable to the election of James K. Polk. Think of that ye who desire to see our glorious Union perpetuated to the end of time.

MARRIED,

On the 20th ult., at Harrisonburg, in this county, by the Rev. L. Culbreath, Mr. J. H. HAWLEY, Merchant of this place, to Miss SARAH E. BRADDY, recently of Tarborough, N. C.

DIED,

In Guilford county, on the 26th ult., Mr. DAVID WORTH, formerly a member of the Legislature, and a most estimable citizen, aged about 70 years.

Departed this life, on Tuesday the 23d ult., Mrs. MARGARET GRAHAM, consort of Alexander Graham, Esq., of this county, in the 82d year of her age.

Mrs. Graham was long known and esteemed, as a lady of more than ordinary excellence of character,—possessed of a rich fund of good sense; and what is far more valuable, of eminent and exemplary piety. She was, for many years, a respected and beloved member of the Presbyterian Church, and adorned her profession, by a well-spent life of practical godliness. For the last 15 years of her life, she was subjected to much bodily suffering, arising from an accidental dislocation of one of her thighs, whereby she became incapable of removing from one part of the house to another without assistance; but she bore her sufferings with much christian patience and resignation; and her edifying conversation evinced, that her affliction was, to her, in a high degree, sanctified. Much of her time was spent in reading and devotion; and death, in his approach, was, to her, divested of all his terrors.—[*Com.*

In Wilmington, on the 23d ultimo, of Paralysis, Capt. JOHN HUNTINGTON, a native of Amesbury, Mass., in the 59th year of his age. Also, on the 25th ult., Mrs. SARAH GAUSE, wife of Mr. Thos. F. Gause, in the 39th year of her age.

In Brunswick county, on the 26th ult., SARAH, daughter of Mr. David D. Allen, aged 21 months.

On the 22d ult., at her residence a few miles South of Wadesborough, Mrs. ELIZABETH COX, wife of the late Jesse Cox, aged 55 years. The deceased was estimable in all the different relations of life in which she was called to act. As a wife, mother and friend, she was ever faithful and kind.

It becomes our painful duty farther to record the death of Mrs. ANN S. LONG, wife of Mastin C. Long, and daughter of the above Jesse and Elizabeth Cox. She died only three days after her mother—leaving a husband and three children to mourn their irreparable loss. As has been said of her mother, so we can freely say of the daughter,—as a wife, mother and friend, she was ever faithful and kind, and the community feeling the sad bereavement, most heartily sympathize with the afflicted families; for seldom has it fallen to the lot of any family to suffer such sudden bereavements. But a few weeks ago they followed a kind father to the grave. In less than a week, a cherished daughter and sister, in the bloom of life, followed the father; and in quick succession the wife and another daughter, as related above. Thus, in the space of about three weeks, four of an estimable family have been called from among us. Surely the "ways of God are past finding out, and his judgments are unsearchable." May God grant unto the surviving members of the family, grace to bear their sad bereavement, and teach us all, "so to number our days, as to apply our hearts unto wisdom."

[*Communicated.*

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible] Brigs Charles from Havana, Samuel N. Got[illegible] Guadaloupe, Br. brig Helen & Elizabeth fr[illegible]maica. 28.—Schr. N. Carolina from Philade[illegible]. 29.—Brig Vincennes from N. York; Schrs. N. D. McCready from Somerset, N. J., Jonas Smith from New York, Henry Chase from do., Angeline R. Thompson from Philadelphia, Ann Jane from New River, Ann Maria from do. 30.—Brigs Belle from [illegible] York, Pinta from Boston; Schr. Eddington from [illegible].

CLEARANCES.

J[illegible] 24.—Brig Tom Paine for Trinidad; Schr. Ala[illegible] for New York. 26.—Schrs. Tionesta for Wil[illegible]ington, Del., Charles E. Thorn for New York. 29. Brig Eagle for Curracoa.

POSTSCRIPT.

We give below all the returns as we have been able to collect them this morning:—

FOR GOVERNOR.

	1844.		1842.	
	Graham.	Hoke.	Morehead.	Henry.
Beaufort,	882	488	750	593
Bertie,	98 m.		400	474
Caswell,	277	1088	244	1109
Cabarrus,	761	477	610	302
Davidson,	911	658	1220	484
Franklin,		320 m.	353	646
Greene,	250	204	274	198
Hertford,	80 m.		292	231
Iredell,	1527	379	1479	252
Johnston,	639	585	557	580
Lenoir,		150 m.	216	377
Montgomery,	586	107	1106	165
Stanly,	536	81		
Northampton,	154 m.		532	430
Pasquotank,	593	177	631	144
Pitt,	590	419	572	379
Person,		334 m.	310	545
Rockingham,	449	981	383	954
Stokes,	1105	1165	1129	1180
Craven,	65 m.		549	656
Edgecombe,		1300 m.	74	1185
	9503	8913	11,681	10,884

LEGISLATURE.

Montgomery.—Cochran, Whig, Commons. No change. Poll: Cochran 426, Bruton, Whig, 229. For Sheriff, Sanders 256, Coggin 192, Haltum 145.

Stanly.—Locke, Whig, Commons. No change. Poll: Locke 256, Parker, Whig, 171.

Senatorial District of Cabarrus and Stanly.—Pharr, Whig. No change. Poll: In Stanly, Pharr 139, Melchor, Whig, 255.

Beaufort.—Stanly and Grist, Commons. Both Whigs. *Whig gain of* 1. Poll: Stanly 871, Grist 854, Blount, Whig, 31, Williams, Loco, 539.

Pitt.—Three Whigs elected to the Legislature. No change.

Craven.—The Washington Whig of Saturday says, "We learn from a gentleman who left Newbern this morning, that the Whigs have redeemed Craven, and elected two members of the Legislature." If so, a gain of 2.

Perquimons.—Whig Commoner elected.

Lenoir.—Jackson (Independent) elected to the Commons.

Greene.—Jas. Harper, Whig, Commons.

Warren.—Weldon N. Edwards, Senate; John H. Hawkins and Anderson Brame, C. All Locos. No change.

Pasquotank.—J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Whig, Commons. No change.

Pasquotank and Perquimons.—Wm. B. Shepard, Whig, Senate, by 117 votes over Granbury, Loco. No change.

Caswell.—3 Locos elected. No change.

Davidson.—3 Whigs. No change.

Two Whigs are reported as elected in Hertford and 2 in Surry.

Martin.—Whig Commoner elected. *Whig gain.*

Whig gain.—In addition to those in another column, we have gained, in Beaufort 1, Hertford (reported) 1, Surry (do.) 2, Craven (do.) 2, Martin 1,—7. Total gain 23. Deducting the loss of 2 in Franklin and Rowan, leaves a nett Whig gain of 21, equal to 16 majority on joint ballot. Glory enough!

Nathaniel J. Palmer, of Milton, in this State, hitherto a leading Locofoco, has renounced the party, and come out in favor of Clay and Frelinghuysen.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—AUG. 6.

REMARKS.—Business dull, and no change in prices of Goods or Produce to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 31.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 00; Flooring 10 75 a 11 25; Timber 5 50 a 6 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 45 a 50; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

Turpentine was selling on yesterday at 2,07; previously during the week at 2,05.

Tar has advanced a little; late sales at 1,15.

Some rafts of superior timber brought 6½, 7 and 7½ dollars.

Nothing doing in lumber, staves, nor shingles.

No corn afloat; selling from stores at 50 and 55 cts.

Chronicle.

All Fayetteville LOOK!!!

BRICKS FOR SALE. One whole KILN, by wholesale or retail.

EDWARD W. BARGE.

August 7, 1844. 18-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase a few Negroes from the ages of 14 to 20, for which a liberal price will be paid. He may be found at the Lafayette Hotel.

D. L. McDONALD.

Aug. 6, 1844. 18-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL offer for sale at auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday of September Court, 149 ACRES OF LAND, 3 miles from Fayetteville, on both sides of the Yadkin Road, known as the Gee Land. Persons wishing to view the Land can do so by calling on me at any time previous to the day of sale.

DAVID GEE.

August 3, 1844. 18-3w

MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE seventh Winter Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College, will commence in Richmond on the last Monday in October, (the 28th) and continue until the last of February following.

JOHN CULLEN, M D, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

AUGUSTUS L. WARNER, M D, Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M D, Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M D, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M D, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M D, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

A commodious and elegant College and Infirmary building is in progress of erection, and will be completed by the opening of the session. It has been so arranged as to afford to the student every convenience and comfort, and will enable the Faculty to extend to him all the advantages for a thorough education, which the present advanced condition of medical science demands. The College Infirmary, City Almshouse, Armory and Penitentiary, afford ample means for instruction in clinical medicine and surgery, while the facilities for studying practical anatomy and operative surgery are unsurpassed. Physicians in the country who do not receive the catalogue, which will be issued during the present month, (July) will please send their addresses (post paid) to the Dean.

AUG'S. L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 30, 1844. 18-8w

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do.
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons.)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,
Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; DeAubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style.)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-da-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

HORSES & BUGGIES,

FOR HIRE AT THE WAGON YARD.

Also,

A CONVEYANCE kept for the accommodation of persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns.

For terms, apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

June 4, 1844. 9tf

---

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.
For sale low by
STUART & McGARY.

April 2, 1844. 1400tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

GUN-SMITH ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

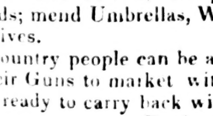
N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 89tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



[illegible] STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-[illegible] [illegible] Fayetteville [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays [illegible] Warsaw [illegible] Wednesdays and Fridays. [illegible] [illegible] the best [illegible] [illegible] now running from [illegible] Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

[illegible] 16, 1843. 44-tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

[illegible] Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
[illegible] Anti-Bilious ditto.
[illegible] Pills & Phoenix Bitters.
[illegible] Eye Water,
[illegible] Pills.

[illegible] Fayetteville Bookstore

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of
Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail, by
D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

CALL AND SEE.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

April 9, 1844. 1-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices.

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the latter part of March last, a negro man named LARRY, about thirty years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, tolerably black, and will weigh about 140 pounds. He has a scar on the back of one of his hands. I purchased the said boy from Haynes Richardson, formerly of Bladen county. I suppose he is lurking about the neighborhood where he was raised. I will give the above reward for the confinement of the said Negro so that I can get him again. Any communication respecting him will be thankfully received, to be addressed to me at Dumas's Store, Richmond county, N. C.

H. B. BILLINGSLEY.

July 5, 1844. 14tf

Just Received,

10 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
10 bbls. prime PORK. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 27, 1844.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHY of John [illegible] olph, with selection from his Speeches, [illegible] [illegible] price 37½ cts; The American in Par[illegible] 50; L. S. D. or Treasure Trove, by Samuel [illegible] 25; Ninon De L'Enclos, translated from the [illegible] 12½; The Ladies' Science of Etiquette, 25; Etiquette, by Count D'Orsay, 25; Christmas Carol, by Dickens; Sketches of every day Life, by Frederika Bremer, 12½; Love and Money, by Mary Howitt, 12½; Charles De Bourbon, 12½; Abernethy's Family Physician, 25; Minister's Family; Xenophon's Anabasis; English Notes; Clay's Life and Speeches, [illegible] [illegible]; The French without a Master, 25; [illegible] ditto, 25, Italian ditto, 25, just received for sale by

E. J. HALE.

[illegible]

PHŒNIX STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, anxious to close his business in Fayetteville as soon as possible, offers for sale his STOCK in the PHŒNIX FACTORY, situated in the Town of Fayetteville. Persons wishing to purchase, will apply to W. J. Anderson, if I am absent.

H. W. BEATTY.

July 9, 1844. 14tf

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE,
Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and
Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory,) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *alterative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.
J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 97tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 16 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Cheek's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86tf

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.
J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 20, 1844.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

[illegible] vs. James Hill.

ORIGIN[illegible] LEVIED ON LAND.

IT ap[illegible] [illegible]ction of the Court, that the [illegible] James Hill, is not a resident of this [illegible] It is therefore ordered, that publication be [illegible] six weeks in [illegible] Fayetteville Observer, [illegible]ing said Hill to be and [illegible] at the next Court [illegible] Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to plead, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in April, A. D. 1844.

A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 17, 1844. 3tf

State of North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Duplin Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1844.

Amos Brown vs. Dicey Brown.

Petition for Divorce.

IT is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer, newspapers printed in Fayetteville, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 4th Monday in September, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the petition of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and be set down for hearing ex parte.

Witness, William Farrior, Clerk of said Court at Office at Kenansville, the 4th Monday in March, 1844.

WILLIAM FARRIOR.

May 4, 1844. 6-3m

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1844.

ORDERED by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court issue notice to Richard M. Lewis, Durham Lewis, Edward Lewis, J. S. W. Lesesne and wife Lucy Ann, John M. Carver, and to all other persons interested therein, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday in August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the last Will and Testament of Richard M. Lewis, Sen., be not admitted to probate in solemn form.

Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that John Wilkins and wife Sarah, Jas. B. Singletary and wife Nancy, Larry Britt and wife Anna, William Evens and Lewis Evens, and all other persons interested in the probate of said Will, to appear at Elizabethtown on the 1st Monday in August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the last Will and Testament of Richard M. Lewis, Sen., be not proven in solemn form.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in May, 1844.

DAVID LEWIS, Clerk.

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

THE LAND South of Mumford street, usually known as the "Mumford Land," is for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. E. J. Hale or C. P. Mallett, or to the Subscriber in Wilmington.

JAS. OWEN.

May 8, 1844. 6-1m

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

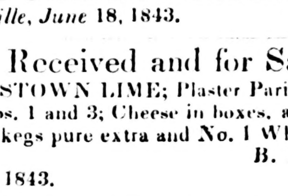
Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

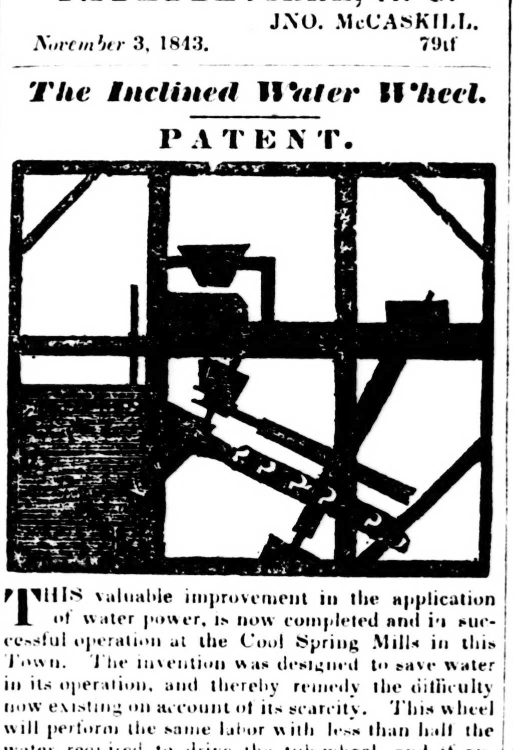
NEAR LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH supply of this popular Worm Medicine, just received by

E. J. HALE.

April 22, 1844.

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 5tf

Received per Steamer,

10 BBLS. Woolsey & Woolsey's best Crushed SUGAR. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 6, 1844. 5tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions, Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published, from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGECHEE CROSS ROADS, Ga., }
August 24, 1843. }

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings, that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect,
DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1844.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Salt Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears it restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world.

Your friend,
J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and
T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 ber bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

May 16, 1844. 7tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.